



Food and Agriculture
Organization of the
United Nations

Working for  #ZeroHunger

Seasonal / Weather Update

FSLC Meeting – 03 August 2022

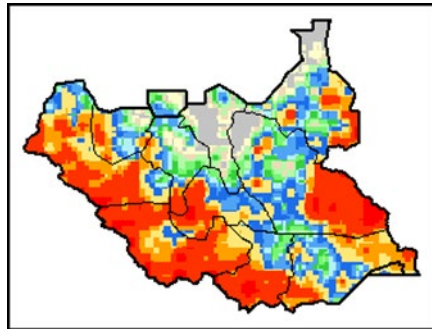
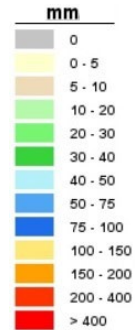
By Ochaya Patrick | FAO South Sudan

With funding from the European Union

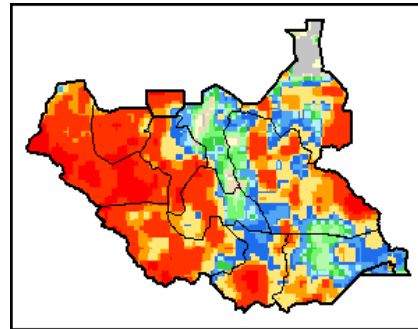


Seasonal progression (April to June 2022)

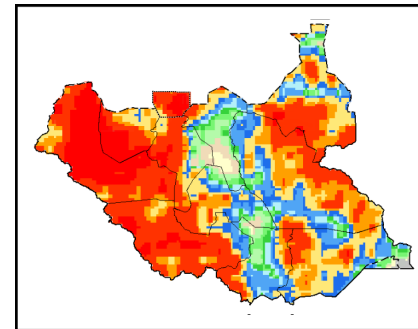
Rainfall (mm)



April 2022

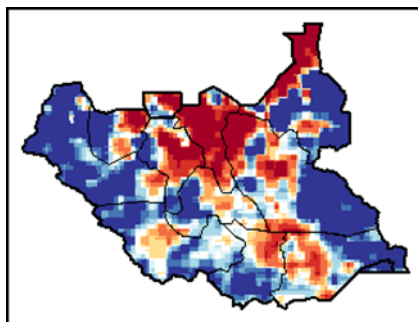
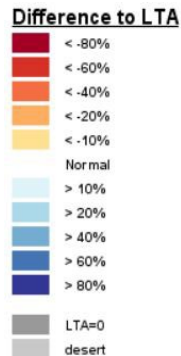


May 2022

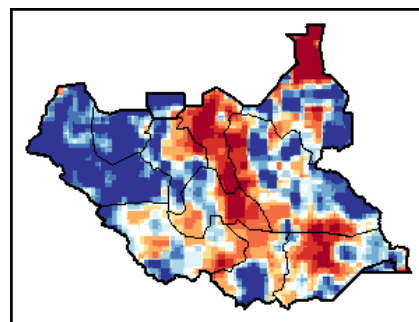


June 2022

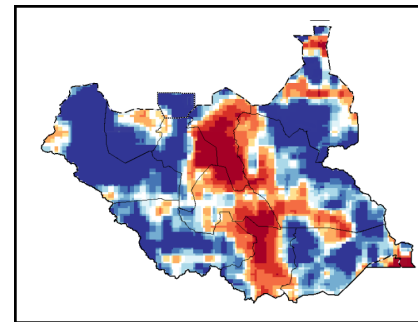
Rainfall anomaly (% difference compared to Long-Term Average (LTM) [1989-2015])



April 2022



May 2022

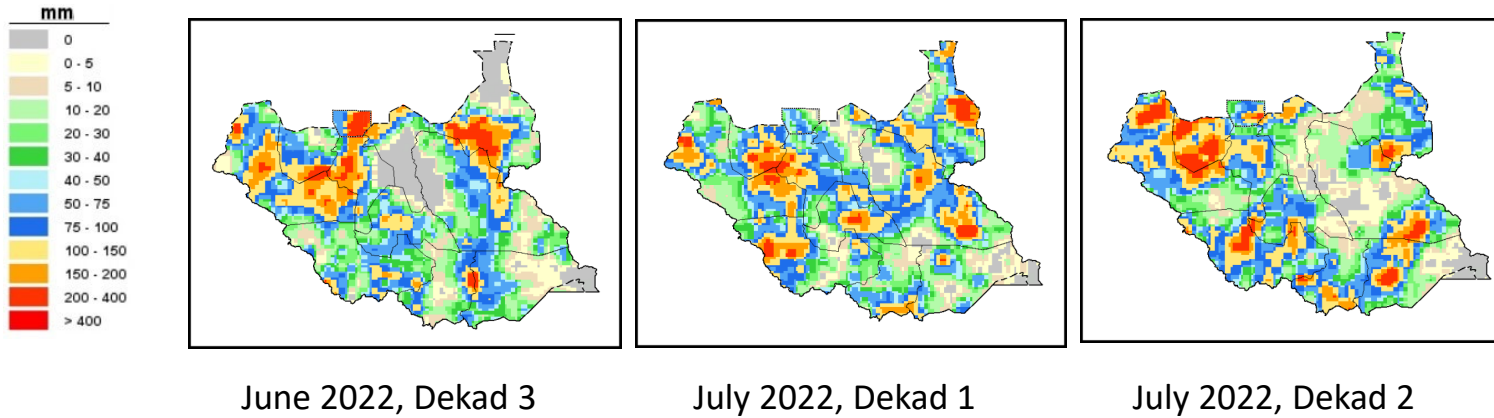


June 2022

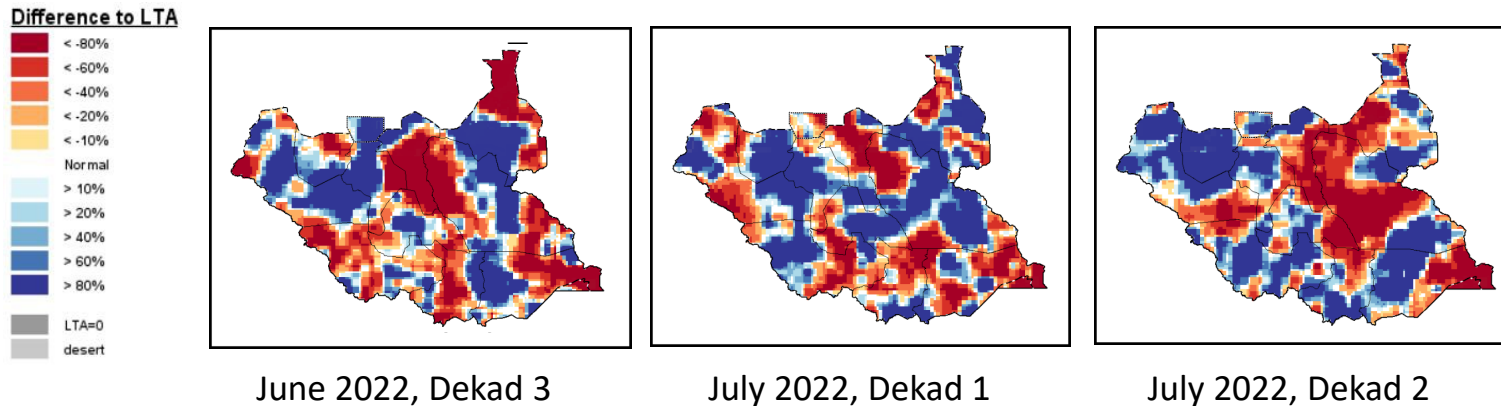
- Satellite imagery analysis of rainfall received between April and June 2022 shows that at the onset of the rainy season in April, the northern parts of the country experienced dry conditions. In May, as the rainy season gradually progressed, the dry conditions diminished with the exception of Renk and Manyo counties in Upper Nile State which continued to experience dry conditions. In June, the rains improved further and areas that had experienced prolonged dry conditions received some rainfall.
- Compared to the long-term average (LTA, 1989-2015), from April to June, most of the country was experiencing above-average rainfall. However, most of **Unity State, northern parts of Upper Nile State (Renk & Manyo)**, parts of Warrap, Lakes, Eastern Equatoria and Jonglei (orange/red areas in the map) experienced rainfall that was at least 60% less compared to the LTA.

Dekadal progression (June / July 2022)

Rainfall (mm)

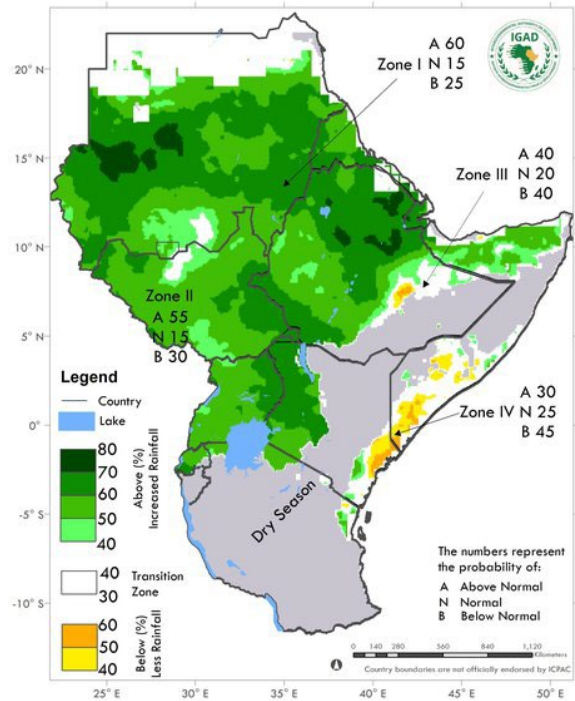


Rainfall anomaly (% difference compared to Long-Term Average (LTM) [1989-2015])

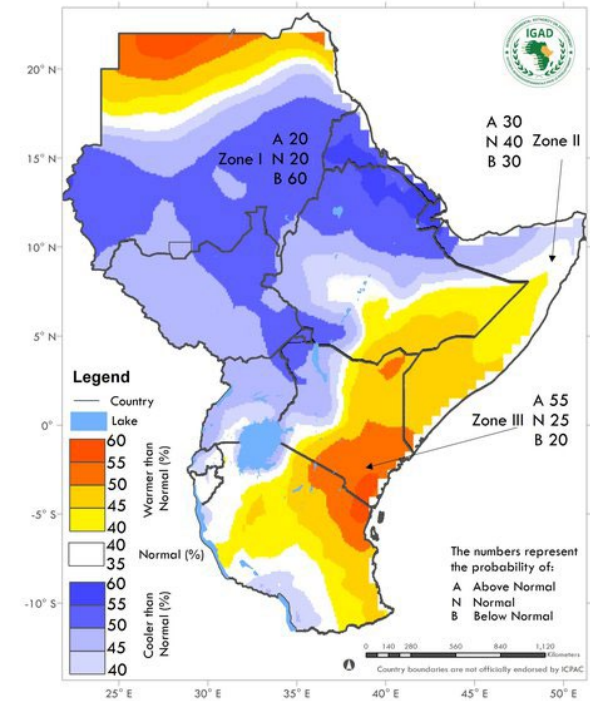
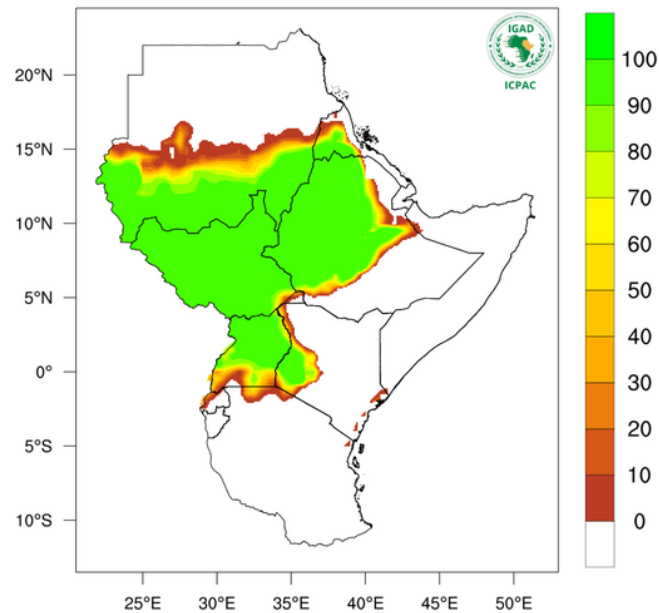


- Of the three Dekads, rainfall distribution across the country was better in the 1st and 2nd Dekads of July 2022 compared to the 3rd Dekad of June 2022.
- Isolated cases of heavy rainfall were experienced across the country in the 1st and 2nd Dekads of July 2022, with the Equatorial and Bahr el Ghazal regions being the wettest.
- Parts of Unity State continued to experience dry conditions throughout the three Dekads. However, dry conditions were observed in Jonglei and Eastern Equatoria states in the 2nd Dekad of July 2022.
- When compared to the long-term average (LTA, 1989-2015), the country mostly experienced below-average rainfall (*orange/red regions depicting <80% rainfall compared to the LTA*) in the 3rd Dekad of June 2022.
- In the 1st and 2nd Dekads of July 2022, despite the slight improvement in rainfall with many parts of the country experiencing above average rainfall (*dark blue regions depicting (>80% compared to the LTA)*), there is an equally significant portion of the country that received below average rainfall.

Seasonal weather Forecasts – June to September (JJAS) 2022 (Source: ICPAC)



Probability of Exceeding 300mm in JJAS 2022



Rainfall Outlook: June to September (JJAS) outlook indicates wetter than normal conditions are expected across most of the country, with all areas likely to exceed cumulative rainfall of 300 mm during the forecast period.

Temperature Outlook: Cooler than normal temperatures are expected in most of the country, with the eastern parts of the country “the coolest” when compared to normal.

Risks, Implications and Recommendations

- With expected wetter than normal conditions across the country, **water and pasture will be available for pastoralists** who are expected to **return to their normal grazing grounds or near homesteads**. This has a high probability of **increased cattle raiding incidents** and **conflict between farmers and livestock owners** as livestock may encroach into farms and destroy crops. Therefore, it is highly recommended to put in place conflict mitigation measures.
- Livestock disease surveillance, vaccination and treatment activities need to be scaled up as there is a high likelihood of increased water-borne livestock diseases.
- Areas experiencing excess rainfall are likely to experience some flooding, destroying access roads and hindering vehicular movement. It is therefore recommended to preposition market supplies, humanitarian aid, medical supplies etc. in those areas and broadcast / disseminate early warning information on the likelihood of flooding events.

Food Security Implications / Impacts

- Availability of livestock in the normal grazing grounds, which are likely near the pastoralists' homesteads, will likely improve the food security outcomes as availability of livestock products (milk, meat etc.) will increase.
- The wet season will result in increased access to wild foods and vegetables that will also contribute to most of the rural households' sources of food, thus improving the food security outcomes.

FAO weather information services to farmers and for decision support

- **CLIMIS Portal**
 - http://climis-southsudan.org/agromet/rainfall_data
- **Weekly radio talk show programme**
 - <https://www.fao.org/south-sudan/news/detail-events/es/c/1372883/>

Thank you!